

## Allies Reject Labor Protest From Germans

Clemenceau Says Clause Upholds Workers' Rights and Will Insure Reforms They Are Expecting

Would Lift Fear of War

Touton Criticisms Answered by Premier in Refusal to Discuss Matter Further

PARIS, May 15.—The Council of Four has declined to consider the note from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, chief of the German peace mission, relative to international labor legislation. In a note sent to the German delegation yesterday M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, says that the Allied and associated governments are "for the opinion that their decisions give satisfaction to the anxiety which the German delegates profess for social justice, and insure the realization of reforms which the working classes have more than ever a right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the last five years."

The text of the reply to the German note sent by M. Clemenceau follows: "May 14, 1919. 'Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 10 in regard to international labor legislation. Together with a draft of an international agreement on labor law. The reply of the Allied and associated governments is as follows:—

"They take note of the declaration made by the German delegates that domestic peace and the advancement of mankind depend upon the adjustment of the labor question. They are convinced that such adjustment will be rendered easier in the future than in the past, as men's minds are freed from the fear of war. Industry is relieved of the burden of armaments which German militarism had imposed upon it.

Way to Peace Open  
"Part XIII of the draft of the conditions of peace provides a means by which such adjustments can be made, and Section II of this part of the draft lays down the principles which will progressively guide the labor organizations and the League of Nations. Article 427 indicates clearly that the enumeration of the principles set forth is not exhaustive. The labor question is an organization is that it should promote the constant development of the international labor regime.

"The labor convention has been inserted in the treaty of peace, and Germany will, therefore, be called upon to sign it. In the future the rights of your country to participate in the labor organization will be secured, as soon as the treaty is signed, to the league of nations, in accordance with Article I of the treaty.

"It has not been thought necessary to submit a labor conference at Versailles. The conclusions of a syndical conference at Bern, which are reproduced in the draft of the international agreement on labor law, your letter of the 10th inst., which already has been studied with the closest attention. Representatives of the trade unions had taken part in the preparation of the articles relating to labor. As appears from the annex to Section II of Part XIII, page 200, the programme of the first session of the international labor conference is to be held at Washington next October, comprising the most important of the questions raised at the syndical conference at Bern. Trade unions will be invited to take part in that conference, and it will be held under direct control, which provide for due effect being given to conclusions, subject only to the assent of the competent authorities in the countries represented.

"The draft of the international agreement on labor law prepared by the German government is deficient in that it makes no provision for the representation of labor at the international conference which is proposed. It is also inferior to the provisions submitted in Part XIII of the peace conditions in the following respects:

"(a) Five years is suggested as a maximum interval between conferences (Article VII). The peace conditions provide for one year (Article 380).  
"(b) Each country has one vote (Article VII). The peace conditions give a vote to each delegate, whether representing a government, employers, or workers (Article 390).  
"(c) Resolutions are only binding if carried by a majority of four-fifths of the voting countries (Article VII). The peace conditions provide that a majority of two-thirds only of the votes cast shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of a recommendation or the draft of a convention by the conference (Article 405).

"The Allied and associated governments are, therefore, of the opinion that their decisions give satisfaction to the anxiety which the German delegates profess for social justice, and insure the realization of reforms which the working classes have more than ever a right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the past five years.

"Accept, sir, etc."

"G. CLEMENCEAU."  
The German Protest  
The text of the German note which was forwarded on May 10 by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau follows: "The German peace delegation to the peace conference:

Versailles, May 10, 1919.  
"Sir: With reference to Articles 55 and 56 of the proposals for the establishment of a league of nations submitted by us, we beg herewith to transmit the draft of an international agreement on labor law prepared by the German government.

"The German government is of one mind with the Allied and associated governments in holding that the greatest attention must be given to labor questions. Domestic peace and the advancement of mankind depend vitally on the adjustment of this question. The demands for social justice, repeatedly raised in this respect by the working classes of all nations, are only partly realized in principle in Section XIII of the draft of peace conditions of the Allied and associated governments on the organization of labor. The sublime demands have, for the most part, been realized in Germany with the assistance of the working classes, as is generally acknowledged, in an exemplary manner. In order to carry them into execution everywhere in the interests of mankind, the acceptance of the

THE PEACE CALENDAR											
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## French List Buildings Destroyed by Germans

PARIS, May 15.—A list of the historical monuments and buildings completely destroyed or greatly damaged in the German invasion of Northern France, has been prepared by Louis Marin, general budget reporter, for presentation to the Chamber of Deputies which will decide the amount of money necessary for the work of restoration. The list is a long one and includes 213 monuments and buildings of historical interest more or less seriously damaged.

M. Marin reports that the buildings and monuments destroyed beyond hope of restoration include the great castle of Coucy, the House of the Musicians at Rheims, the City Hall at Noyon, the Cathedral and belfry at Arras and the famous castle of Ham.

programme of the German delegation is at least necessary. We deem it requisite that all states should join in the agreement, even though not belonging to the league of nations.

Want Labor Conference  
"In order to guarantee to the working classes, for whom the proposed improvements are intended, cooperation in the framing of these provisions, the German delegation is of the opinion that representatives of the national trade union organizations of all the contracting powers should be summoned to a conference at Versailles to discuss and take decision on international labor law before the peace negotiations are terminated.

"The proceedings of this conference, in the opinion of the German delegation, should be based on the resolutions of the International Labor Conference in Bern, February 5 to 9, 1919, and the programme for international labor legislation addressed to the Peace Conference in Paris, which emanated from the decisions of the International Trade Union Conference in Leeds in 1916.

At the request of the trade unions of Germany we beg to inclose a copy of these resolutions, which have been adopted by the representatives of the trade union organizations of Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Canada, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest esteem."  
"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

The international agreement on labor law prepared by the German government, referred to in the note of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, was prepared by the German Ministry of Labor some months ago and first published on May 1. Most of this document is taken up with detailed proposals for labor legislation, a number of which are incorporated in the international labor charter issued by the syndical conference at Bern in February.

Future Is Disregarded  
Slight provision, however, is made for the future continuance of the International Labor League, Article VII, which contains the proposition for an international organization, speaks of an international conference which would meet at least once in five years.

"The German government would have one vote, and a four-fifths majority would be necessary before any resolutions would be binding upon its members. A commission charged with the technical oversight of the labor conference is the only place where labor would have any direct representation, and corresponds, with lesser power, to the international labor office arranged for in the terms of the Allies.

The definite terms proposed at present include: Freedom of immigration and the right of immigrants to hold trade union privileges; the right of combination; social insurance; the eight-hour day and the weekly rest period; prohibition of night work for the fourteen-year age limit for child labor; medical supervision for juveniles; provision for the education of young persons; the minimum wage; and the protection of women in industry and of workers in dangerous trades.

Earl Curzon Reports Egypt Still Restless

Necessary to Put Down Sporadic Outbursts in Towns, He Says

LONDON, May 15.—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, government leader in the House of Lords, replying to a question by the Marquis of Crewe to-day, said that the situation in Egypt had improved, although it could not yet be described as satisfactory. Order had been restored generally in the provinces, he said, but it had been necessary to put down sporadic disturbances in some of the towns, especially in Cairo.

In conclusion Earl Curzon said the government believed the Egyptians should be given an ever-increasing share in their government, and it was the government's desire to see Egypt, under British guidance, advance to take its place as the leading Islamic power.

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## German Envoys Can Not Sign, Says Rantzau

Continued from page 1

millions of people, "who would be obliged to emigrate or perish." Large relief work, however large its scale or however long in duration, could prevent wholesale loss of life, the note says.

The peace terms, the note continues, "would demand of Germany several times as many victims as did the war. There have been nearly a million victims of the blockade."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau concludes that he considers it his duty, before presenting further details, to bring these general remarks to the knowledge of the Allied and associated delegates and to bring to their attention statistical evidences, if required.

Another note of considerable length deals with the proposed territorial changes. It does not deny that the principle of self-determination can be asserted for several of the changes, such as concern Poland and Schleswig, but does not concede that the territories populated by Germans "can be transferred like pawns as security for the financial or economic demands of Germany's enemies."

In this connection the note protests strongly regarding the Saar Valley and declares it is vain to object that the proposed occupation will be temporary, because, it is declared, if Germany is not in a position to repurchase the mine with gold at the end of fifteen years, the region is destined finally to go to France, even if the population pronounces unanimously in favor of Germany.

Scheidemann Appeals To People of Britain

German Premier Says He Cannot Believe Allies Intend to Bring About "Slavery"

LONDON, May 15.—Philip Scheidemann, the German Premier, has sent through the Berlin correspondent of "The Daily Herald," the labor newspaper, an appeal to the British people to realize "the appalling position Germany is placed in by the peace conditions."

Mr. Scheidemann makes various points similar to those in his reported speeches, and in additions says:

"We cannot believe that fellow human beings, however much under the influence of a wicked war, can really intend to reduce a kindred civilized people to slavery, for that is what these conditions mean."

"We Germans call upon you English not to force us to sign away our birthright and the peace of Europe in our hour of weakness."

Ebert Urges Readiness To Oppose Peace Treaty

Shall Have to Take Decisions if "Mailed-Fist" Terms Are Imposed, Says the President

BERLIN, May 15.—Friedrich Ebert, the German President, in a statement in the newspaper "Vorwärts," has reiterated his opposition to the peace terms submitted by the Entente, declaring them unreasonably and unacceptably and insisting that they must be drastically and fundamentally corrected. Above all, practical negotiations were necessary, he declared, and these would quickly result in the attainment of a worthy peace, if a return were made to the fourteen points.

"As long as one remnant of hope remains that reason will triumph," continued President Ebert, "we will not be made to extort from us the peace which we would not accept."

"We must keep faith with our countrymen who are threatened with separation by foreign violence and be ready to carry out the hardest resolve."

German Arrogance Real Blockade Cause

Harden Says Nation Refused to Agree to Freedom of Sea, Expecting British to Starve First

PARIS, May 14.—Germany's blockade troubles were primarily brought upon her by herself, writes Maximilian Harden, the German editor, in the latest number of his periodical, "Die Zukunft." Both Bismarck and Caprivi had predicted such a measure against Germany if she went to war, the writer points out, but he argues that it would have been impossible for the blockade to have been imposed if Germany had not refused at The Hague in 1907 to accept the British proposition tending to the abolition of the right of capture and that of prohibited zones on the seas.

The men who at that time were directing German foreign policy, Harden continues, were convinced that in case of the outbreak of an Anglo-German war the British people, no longer dependent on Germany for food, would suffer from famine much before Germany, a country highly developed agriculturally and adjoining Russia, Holland and Denmark.

In these circumstances therefore, in

Herr Harden's opinion, the Germans have no right to complain about the blockade imposed upon them.

## German Delegates Go To Plead for Treaty

Urging Envoys Expected to Urge National Assembly That Their Signature Is Advisable

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

PARIS, May 15.—The departure of a section of the German delegation is considered in peace conference circles as a logical outcome of a division of opinion in regard to the peace treaty, as has been reported. The departing section is believed to represent those favoring signature, who hope to swing the National Assembly to their view, while Count Brockdorff-Rantzau and others who remain continue their manoeuvres toward persuading the Allies to reduce their demands.

The Allies undoubtedly are securing information in regard to the German inner councils upon which to base their belief that the departing Germans expect to convince the Ebert government that the best policy will be to sign and then to leave the growth of feeling in Socialist and labor circles in France and Great Britain to bring about a mild execution of the treaty.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's advice is said to be a flat refusal to sign the treaty, based on the belief that the Allies would be seriously embarrassed by such a policy.

## Jugo-Slavs Confer With House and Page

Compromise Regarding Fiume Said to Have Been Under Discussion at the Meeting

PARIS, May 15.—M. Trumbitch, head of the Jugo-Slav mission in Paris, had a conference to-day with Colonel E. M. House, of the American Peace Mission, and Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy. It is understood the conferees discussed the proposed compromise regarding Fiume.

Premier Clemenceau received the Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, and the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, in the afternoon. No announcements were made concerning the conference.

It is understood that the American delegation is unyielding in its position concerning Fiume.

ROME, May 15.—The "Osservatore Romano," in an article apparently inspired by the Vatican, says Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, is chiefly responsible for the gravity of the situation over the Adriatic question, because he was the author of the Pact of London, which assigned Fiume to Croatia.

"It is not true," the newspaper says, "that Russia demanded that Fiume be reserved for Serbia, but even if that were so, Sonnino, who remained in power throughout the war, should have spoken of it as a demand, and not as a fact, and when nothing would have been denied to Italy."

The "Osservatore Romano" thinks Baron Sonnino was anxious to maintain Article XV of the London Pact, which prevented the participation of the Pope in the peace conference, which, it adds, was "an odious offence to the Holy See."

Allied Army Notables Reach German Territory

Pershing, Bliss, Petain, Foch, Benson, Lansing and Others in Occupied Area To-day

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

COBLENZ, Germany, May 14 (via London).—Occupied Germany to-day discovered that it had a "corner" in allied military notables. Uncle Sam's two highest army officers, General Pershing and Bliss, appeared in the American areas simultaneously to-day.

Marshal Petain is now sojourning with General Mangin, the French commander, in the occupied territory around Mayence. To-day Marshal Foch will visit the American area as the guest of Lieutenant General Liggett, and probably will confer with General Pershing.

Both General Pershing and General Bliss have been guests of Major General Somerhall and Hines, commanding the 5th and 3d Corps respectively. Both the generals have visited Coblenz and made informal inspections.

General Pershing is scheduled to arrive in the United States in August. Admiral Benson is said to be somewhere in the American Rhine. When asked why so many notables are on the Rhine just now, the American headquarters here was unable to respond. Officials suggested that perhaps the

## German Treaty Protests Believed Propaganda

PARIS, May 15 (By the Associated Press).—The conviction is growing in Allied circles that most of the German protests against the peace treaty so far received were written before the reading of the treaty and are designed as propaganda. This conviction is strengthened by the fact that the text of the treaty is not quoted and that the protests have been published in Berlin before they were received in Paris.

The conference, however, is referring all protests to commissions, which will consider them on their merits.

Dispatches from Paris published yesterday indicated that Marshal Foch's presence on the Rhine was the result of orders from the council of four that he take military measures against Germany in the event of her refusal to sign the peace treaty. The movements of other Allied leaders in the occupied area are regarded as traceable to the same eventuality.

COBLENZ, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—General Pershing is due to leave France Wednesday by way of Luxembourg and will proceed to London next week. Major Generals Liggett and Hines also are to attend the celebration of Empire Day in London, on which occasion one of the smartest regiments from the Third Army will march before King George.

## Women at Zurich Say Treaty Imperils Millions

International Conference Sends Protest to Paris Against Economic Clauses

PARIS, May 14.—The financial and economic terms of the treaty with Germany condemn 100,000,000 people in Central Europe "to poverty, disease and despair," according to the text of the communication sent to the peace conference by the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace at Zurich. The United States is declared to have twenty-five delegates at the conference, which fifteen countries are represented.

The text of the communication follows: "This International Congress of Women expresses deep regret that the terms of peace proposed at Versailles should so seriously violate the principles upon which alone a just and lasting peace can be secured, and which the democrats of the world had come to expect. By guaranteeing the fruits of secret treaties to the conquerors, the terms of peace have tacitly sanctioned secret diplomacy, denied the principle of self-determination, recognized and created all over Europe disorders and animosities which can only lead to future wars."

"By demanding disarmament from one set of belligerents only, the principle of justice is violated and the rule of force is continued. By the financial and economic proposals, 100,000,000 people of the European generation in the heart of Europe are condemned to poverty, disease and despair, which must result in the spread of hatred and anarchy within each nation."

With a deep sense of responsibility, this congress strongly urges the Allied governments to bring the peace treaty into harmony with those principles first enunciated by President Wilson, upon the faithful carrying out of which the honor of the Allied peoples depends.

The communication was proposed by Mrs. Philip Snowden, of England, and was seconded by Miss Jeannette Rankin, former member of the United States Congress from Montana. It was approved unanimously.

## British General to Head World Red Cross League

PARIS, May 15.—The League of Red Cross Societies, which was formed recently to bring about the union of Red Cross activities throughout the world, announces the appointment of Lieutenant General Sir David Henderson, of Great Britain, as director general of the league.

Lieutenant General Sir David Henderson played a prominent part in the building up of the British air service. He was director general of military aeronautics and later vice-president of the air council. He entered the British army in 1883 and won the D. S. O. in South Africa in 1899. Sir David was born in Glasgow in 1862 and was married in 1895 to Miss Henrietta Dundas.

Raymond B. Fosdick



## Prisoners in Siberia To Be Freed at Once

PARIS, May 15 (By The Associated Press).—The Council of Foreign Ministers has decided that prisoners of war held by the Russians in Siberia, the Baltic Provinces and the Caucasus may be sent back immediately. Those in Soviet Russia will be repatriated later.

In the summer of 1917 there were 800,000 Teutons held prisoner in Russia. Of these, 250,000 were Germans and 550,000 Austrians. Later figures have not been published.

## Tokio Council Plans Reforms for Corea

Emperor Presides at Meeting to Draw Up New System of Organic Government

TOKIO, May 15 (By The Associated Press).—The Privy Council met to-day under the presidency of the Emperor and decided upon a partial revision of the organic system of the Korean government.

Corean affairs have come into prominence recently because of the outbreak of the independence movement in Corea. The movement began March 14 and led to serious riots and other disorder. The Japanese Embassy in Washington on April 24 said that 332 persons had been killed and more than 700 wounded. Corean independence leaders have claimed that several thousand were killed.

The movement reached its climax April 4 when a provisional Corean government was named. Early this week a petition was presented to the Peace Conference asking for the recognition of an independent Corea and the removal of the country from Japanese control.

Katsuo Usami, chief of the Home Affairs Department of the Corean government, in an interview April 1, said Japan was preparing to institute reforms when the Corean uprisings began. He declared that the Japanese government was seeking to abolish discrimination against the Coreans, but that all the bars could not be let down at once.

## U. S. Negro at Paris Asks Social Recognition for Race

PARIS, May 15.—William Trotter, editor of "The Boston Guardian," who claims to represent 14,000 negroes, is in Paris seeking to lay before the peace conference a protest against the social indignity to which negroes now are subjected.

## Raymond B. Fosdick Named by Wilson For League Post

New York Man Who Fought Vice Near Army Camps Expected to Become Aid to Sir Eric Drummond

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Announcement of the appointment of Raymond B. Fosdick of New York, chairman of the government's Commission on Training Camp Activities, to the post of assistant secretary of the league of nations was received in Washington today through cabled dispatches from Paris. While the duties of Mr. Fosdick were described in the dispatch, it is believed here that he will be the senior assistant to Sir Eric Drummond, who has been selected as the secretary of the league.

Mr. Fosdick, who returned recently from Europe, is now in the West and will not return to Washington until late this month. He is expected to sever his connection with the government's training camp organization upon his return and go immediately to Europe to be associated with the American peace delegation until the league of nations actually comes into existence.

Fosdick President's Choice

The appointment of Mr. Fosdick is declared to be the choice of President Wilson. The President, it was revealed to-day, some years ago offered a public appointment to Mr. Fosdick, who is considered an expert on civic affairs and elimination of vice.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. Fosdick offered his services to the government and was made head of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, which created the extensive organization for providing recreation for the soldiers, sailors and marines and maintained a large force in combating vice in territory where troops or sailors were in training.

Mr. Fosdick is 36 years old. His home formerly was in Buffalo, N. Y., where his father is an educator. He first came into public notice some ten years ago when, soon after being graduated from Princeton and taking a post-graduate course in the New York Law School, he began practicing law in New York and became connected with Mayor Gaynor's administration as assistant corporation counsel.

Won Notice as Investigator

A little later he was made Commissioner of Accounts, and the investigations he conducted into municipal affairs attracted country-wide attention.

During 1913 Mr. Fosdick worked in Europe investigating police systems. He was Rockefeller Bureau of Social Hygiene.

DENVER, Col., May 15.—Raymond B. Fosdick was given the news of the official announcement of his appointment as one of the permanent American officials in the league of nations organization to-day by The Associated Press.

Mr. Fosdick said he had received a cable from President Wilson last week asking him if he would accept a position as American representative in the secretariat of the league of nations, and filed his acceptance by cable the following day. Mr. Fosdick plans to return Saturday night to Washington, where he will await further information.

Mr. Camileri

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